

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY
DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS UNFORTUNATE CREW.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
A dispatch from Dr. Rye, dated York Factory, August 4, 1854, has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate company, and stating they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY-WEST.
CHARLOTTE, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1854.
The steamship Governor Dudley has arrived at this port with dates from Havana to the 11th, and Key-West to the 12th.

The intelligence from Cuba is not so late as that received by the *Cabana*, but we find some news which appears to have escaped observation.
General Concha has ordered that hereafter the printing or publication of any reflections upon the authorities shall constitute treason; the officers to be tried by the Military Commission of the Island.
It was rumored that a cargo of Africans had been landed at Cabana, and a high official sent there to investigate the matter.
The municipal authorities of Havana have published a highly flattering report of Piquel's Administration.
The *Diario* declares that Piquel is one too many on the island.
Twenty or thirty prisoners were to leave Havana on the 12th, in the Spanish mail steamer, for trial.

STILL LATER.
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1854.
The steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Havana the 15th inst., has arrived at this port.
St. Casto, who arrested Lopez, was assassinated on the 15th inst. in a coffee house.
A great conspiracy is supposed to be brewing in the city.

Private letters quote a decided advance in Sugar, 10 to 15 per cent., within a few days previous to the departure of the Black Warrior. Molasses was scarce and prices tending upward.
Gen. Canales, the Governor General, sailed for Spain on the 12th inst.
Arrived at Havana previous to the 15th inst. schr. Harriet Lewis from Boston.
Sailed from Havana 13th, bark Tenaro, Williams, Boston; brig Baltic, do.; 14th, bark John Farnum, Olansted, New-York.
Arrived at Matanzas previous to the 14th, schooner *Harriet*, from New-York. Sld. from do. bark St. Joseph, for New-York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
A destructive fire occurred here last night. It broke out on the East Falls-ave, and destroyed the steam saw-mill of Dr. J. C. Cat and Laportier & Co. The flames then spread to the board yards adjoining and destroyed an immense quantity of lumber.
A number of small houses were also burned, and the families resident in them turned out of doors. The area of the fire covered two entire squares. The lumber destroyed was valued at \$100,000, and the entire loss is estimated at nearly \$200,000.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The deaths by yellow fever at the Charity Hospital, New-Orleans, during the six days ending on Saturday last, were 60.
At Savannah, during the 48 hours ending on Monday last, there were 6 deaths.
The mortality of Charleston during the last week, including 48 from yellow fever. The fever was on the increase at Beaufort.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.
The sickness is rapidly abating in this city and the weather is growing cool. The interments for the week were two hundred and seventy-two, of which one hundred and thirty were from yellow fever.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
At the Woman's Rights Convention, this afternoon, Mr. Garrison and Lucretia Mott continued the argument upon the Bible quotations offered by Henry Cress from the Old and New Testament, to prove that woman was not the equal of man, and showing her subjection to him, controverting them by other quotations.
The resolutions offered on the first day were unanimously adopted. The Convention agreed to meet again next year at Cincinnati.
A Committee was appointed, of which Wendell Phillips is the Chairman, to decide upon the merits of the different essays upon the subject of Woman's Rights, and the prizes to be offered.
The meeting in the evening was addressed by Emma R. Coo, Mary Grew and Lucy Stone.

THE BALTIC'S ADVICES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.
The news by the Baltic was received here this morning, and the report of the stirring scenes in the Crimea created tremendous excitement.
The commercial intelligence gave rise to an active speculation for cotton, and some 6,000 bales changed hands at 5c for middling. The stock on hand here, exclusive of that on shipboard, reaches 37,500 bales. Freight to Liverpool had declined 20 1/2c.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY BURGLARS.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
On Monday last the house of H. Cory, in Cooperstown, was entered by burglars, and Mr. Cory attempting to arrest them was severely stabbed by one of them.

THE RUN ON PRIVATE BANKERS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The run on the private bankers in this city has ceased and everything is now quiet. No further failures are apprehended.

THE STEAMER OSPREY.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The steamer Osprey, with the passengers of the City of Philadelphia, left for Philadelphia to-day for coal, and will probably arrive at Philadelphia to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The schooner T. C. Worth, Capt. Shannon, left Wilmington, N. C., on the 16th ult. for this port, and was met by the schooner R. C. Whilden, arrived from Wilmington, reports having on the 11th inst. picked up sixteen barrels of turpentine, the marks on which correspond with those composing a portion of the T. C. Worth's cargo. The presumption is therefore that she is lost.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
Messrs. Adams & Co's Express Office in this city was robbed last night of a package containing \$2,200.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST.

ELLISBOROUGH, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The Rev. Mr. Bapst, the Catholic priest who was lately feathered and ridden on a rail a few nights since by a party of rowdies in this place, has recovered from the injuries and exposure attending the outrage.

BURGLARY AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
William S. Mackie's jewelry store, in Reynolds's Arcade, was robbed last night of property to the value of \$3,000. The burglars entered the store through the cellar door.

FORGER SENTENCED.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
D. W. Van Arman, the forger, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

MAINE LAW IN MIDDLETONS, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The *Me* News, Democratic, in speaking of their recent election, says:
We believe there was no great degree of excitement manifested, and certainly there was less disorder and drunkenness than usual at the close of the day. Whatever may be said of the Maine Law, it has, in all events, been instrumental in effecting a considerable change in the habits of many at least. We do not see as many instances of intoxication as formerly.

R. S. OVER.

Mary Ann Courtney, a resident of R. S. Over, was run over by a wagon on the corner of Fulton street on Thursday evening, suffering severely. She is in a bad way.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

HARD SHELL NOMINATIONS.

1st Ward.—For Alderman, Benjamin H. Field.
CONGRESSMEN.—XXIXth District Lawrence M. Van Wert; XLth District, George W. McLean; XL1st District, Rosamie Dillon.
11th Judicial District.—The nomination of M. T. Brennan for Police Justice was ratified by a District meeting of the Adamantines, held at the Shakespeare Hotel. Speeches were made by R. Basted and Mike Walsh.

SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.

The delegates to the Tenth Assembly District, (Soft Shell) composed of the XLth, XLIXth and XLIII Wards met last week at Manhattanville, and nominated NICHOLAS SEAGRAM of the XLIII Ward for Assembly on the 2nd ballot over Henry Shaw and others.
The Third Ward Charter Convention met last evening, and unanimously nominated for Alderman SAMUEL H. MOSER, and WILLIAM H. BEAM for Councilman.

REFORM NOMINATIONS.—VIIIth DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Delegates of the Reform party of the VIIIth Assembly District (Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards) was held at Temperance Hall, Fifth-st., on Thursday evening, when the following nominations were made: Assembly, JOHN M. REID; Police Justice, GEORGE F. CLARK; Civil Justice, JOHN D. HOTT.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

This Club met last evening in Room No. 1 Chinese Assembly Building; H. P. CARR in the Chair. Reports of Committees were received. Arrangements were made for the Mass Meeting of 24 November to support Seymour. James Hery of the Seventeenth Ward was elected a member. Mr. Wood was unanimously elected on the Standing Committee. The Club then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB.

This Club held its regular meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. James T. Brady in the Chair, and George C. Byron and John Fogarty, Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the Softs, and everything like fusion with them as detrimental to the Democratic party, upholding the charter ticket headed by Augustus Schell for Mayor, denouncing the National Administration as an imbecile and void of principle, and characterizing a fusion with it as a "disgraceful abandonment of principle worse than defeat." After which the Club adjourned.

TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS.

The City Temperance Alliance last evening made the following nominations in addition to those which had already been made: For Recorder, FRANCIS R. TILLOT; for City Judge, SIDNEY H. STUART. William Allen, the former nominee for City Judge, sent in a letter declining the nomination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SIR: Having noticed the publication of my name in several journals of this city as being an independent candidate for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, I desire to inform the public, through your valuable paper, that I am not a candidate for any office whatever, and in conclusion, I most cheerfully recommend to the Whigs of the City and County of New-York, to cooperate with me in the support of the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Whig party, CHRISTIAN W. SCHAEFER, Esq. Yours Respectfully, JACOB L. DODGE, New-York, Oct. 20, 1854.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the 11th District met at People's Hall, in York-st., last night and organized by selecting William H. Harman as Chairman and Wm. H. Hogan and Thomas Mulcahy, Secretaries. The Delegates from the VIIIth Ward were excluded from participating in the proceedings in consequence of informality in their election. An informal ballot was had, after which a regular ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

George Taylor.....	35
T. W. Cunningham.....	3
E. A. Lambeth.....	3
George Douglas.....	1

WHOLE NUMBER OF VOTES.

Mr. TAYLOR was declared nominated, with a motion was made and carried unanimously, endorsing the course of Hon. T. W. Cunningham in Congress on the Nebraska question, and applauding his course generally.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED VOTERS.

The colored voters of Kings County have formed a political association, in order the more effectually to carry out their views in regard to Slavery. The following are the officers: President, Wm. J. Hodges; Vice-President, P. W. Ray; Secretary, D. C. Varick; Treasurer, E. C. Bundick.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Putnam Co.—Assembly, CHARLES A. ATWATER. COLEMAN ROBINSON, Justice of Sessions. DANIEL BAKER, Superintendent of the Poor. AUGUSTUS HAZEN, County Treasurer, and Wm. C. TROWBRIDGE for Coroner.

HARD NOMINATIONS.

XXVth District.—THOMAS H. HOWELL of Ontario Co. for Congress.
Ontario Co.—Assembly, 1. THOMAS B. HORN; 2. STEPHEN H. PARKER.

INDIANA.

A friend at Brookville sends us the following comments on the election in this State:

"The election is now over, and the returns have been pouring in on us, showing such a defeat of the old L. N. Nebraska as no political party has encountered in this country for many years. It is to be attributed, in my opinion, not to the number and influence of the Know-Nothings, but to the conviction, thorough and universal in the public mind, that the Administration is incapable and dishonest; a conviction produced by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act more than any other thing. I do not underrate the numbers of any outsider can be that they are no mean power in the State; but it is little to suppose that mere religious intolerance and a narrow spirit of dislike to foreigners could so suddenly spring up and ripen into such a result as we now observe. The truth is that the Administration has outdone itself and scattered the great party that brought it into power, by a course of conduct showing its incompetency crowned by a flagrant act of violation of the simplest principles of public faith."

"Nothing could exceed the unanimity with which all men of independent minds acted in the recent elections. Party leaders, among the Democracy, were never more active. The tools and hacks, acting in subordination to them, some already holding petty offices, and others hoping in time to fill their vacant shoes, were as busy with the aid of whiskey and falsehood as ever heretofore; while on the other side comparatively little was done in the ordinary way of stump speaking and electioneering. The thing has been the true stamp of a popular spontaneity about it that a thousand fold enhances its value. In one precinct I could name an old man who had always voted the Democratic ticket, came to the polls with his four sons, all Whig together. The old man presented his ticket with this inscription: 'William James—owes 'no man anything and votes for whom he pleases,' and he placed in the exercise of his emancipation from party discipline, to vote the Anti-Nebraska ticket throughout. Incidents like this could be multiplied; the spirit that suggested it was almost universal."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF BRIG HORACE GREELEY AND ALL ON BOARD.

The brig Horace Greeley, Capt. Smith, which sailed from Georgetown, S. C., on the 5th Sept., for Philadelphia, was upset during the gale of the 9th of Sept., and all hands were lost. The wreck drifted on Pankey's Island, 20 miles northward of Georgetown, on the 10th inst., bottom upward, with a portion of her cargo, which consisted of timber and naval stores, in her hold. Capt. Smith and his mate were natives of Boston—the former leaves a wife and family.

QUICK PASSAGES.

The clipper ship *Witch*, of Boston, Capt. Plummer, from Calcutta, arrived at this port yesterday morning, via Hampton Roads; she made the passage in 64 days to the latter place. Capt. P. reports being in field ice from the latitude of 52° to 46°, on the 31st of August. Also saw several ice-bergs.

THE CLIPPER SHIP TYPHOON.

The clipper ship *Typhoon*, Capt. Samuel Goodhue, at Calcutta, from London, is said to have made the run from London to Calcutta and back.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.

The wreck of the steamship *Franklin*, as she lies on the beach opposite the village of Montebel, L. I.,

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

A MONTH LATER INTELLIGENCE.

On the 16th of May, at noon, we were off Cape Terceira-saki, the north-eastern point of Niphon, and entered soon after the Straits of Sangar. Several groups of rocks, partly under water, as well as very strong currents, caused some precautions to be taken, especially as toward sunset a heavy fog obscured the atmosphere. We lay to for the night, and signals with the steam-whistle and fog-bells were given to and answered by the Mississippi. On the 17th, at about 6 o'clock A. M., the weather cleared up; we got under way again, and at 9 o'clock A. M. we got sight of the Maccodonian, Southampton and Vanatia, which had all sailed eight days before, and anchored now in the harbor of Hakodadi. Like Gibraltar, to which it has a very striking resemblance, Hakodadi lies on the foot of a high rock, accessible from all sides but one, toward the land, with which it is connected by a narrow isthmus. North of this extends a spacious bay about five to six miles wide, containing sufficient depth of water and good anchorage for the largest ships, and becoming gradually shallower toward the town, allowing, however, the native vessels to anchor a quarter of a mile from the shore. A sand-bank of unequal depth extends from the town northward, and offers a natural breakwater, so that, under ordinary circumstances, vessels may safely ride at single anchor. A large valley, or rather plain, stretches along the base of the bay, and is in its turn on three sides surrounded by mountains, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet high. Several large and fine brooks and rivers falling into the bay offer good conveniences for manufacturing ships.

Along the shore lay several large and small fishing villages; along the borders of the rivers and brooks are habitations, fields and gardens. The mountains are mostly covered with dense woods, and the peaks covered with snow, which rendered the atmosphere raw and chilly, especially in the morning and the evening, when a peacock was of some service.

The town of Hakodadi is situated, as I mentioned, on the eastern declivity of the hill about 1,200 feet above tide, and contains, I should guess about 5,000 houses and from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The two principal streets run parallel to the shore, one more than a mile in length, and the farther one from the water about thirty feet higher than the other. Most of the rectangular intersecting streets are, on account of the terrain, ascending. The houses are, like all in Japan, of wood, but many of them contain two stories, the lower one being generally used as stores and shops, which, as our arrival was somewhat unexpected, we found in the beginning well stocked with articles of merchandise, but gradually these vanished, as the people, from fear of hostile intentions, excited by the presence of a powerful fleet, removed their best property to a safer refuge. It will be remembered that Capt. Golovin, Russian Navy, was taken prisoner at Cananish, about 100 miles further north, and was for some time prisoner in Hakodadi, till at last he was released and put on board his ship-of-war in the very same spot we were anchoring in; that during the whole time of his imprisonment the Japanese feared the retaliations of the Russians, and that as the sailors released in 1849 by the U. S. ship *Porpoise* were taken at Matsuyama, scarcely thirty miles off, the people of Hakodadi might surely believe our presence caused by similar reasons. However, our friendly behavior quieted their fears somewhat, and, although slowly, their confidence returned.

All the roofs of the houses are covered with shingles, which are secured against the frequent gales here, blowing heavily, by piling stones over them after the fashion of Swiss houses, to which they have a great resemblance.

Many temples, four of them very large, are situated in different parts of the town, and like nearly all buildings for religious purposes in Japan, richly ornamented with carved work. Here, as everywhere, great neatness in the houses was displayed; also, many precautions against damage from fire, such as large tubs full of water placed in the streets or on the tops of the houses; head-quarters of fire companies, militarily organized, and well equipped with engines, ladders, hooks and buckets, all of which are often put in use, as many traces of recent fires demonstrated.

Commerce and trade in this town, the second of the island of Pezzo, must be in a flourishing condition. During our stay, there were always from 150 to 200 Turks in the harbor, but as, at our arrival, a great many had left in a hurry, I believe double that number will give about the right proportion. Freight, so far as we could ascertain, consists chiefly of rice, (very scarce in Pezzo), cotton and silk stuffs, China, and lacquer ware. Exports consist chiefly of fish, in which Pezzo abounds, seaweeds, skins and furs, and perhaps some wood, of which there is a great abundance, and of superior quality. We fished very frequently, and even in this early season of the year, the result was a very good one, salmon of from 12 to 16 pounds were not infrequently caught. Fine game must be, at the proper season, in great abundance. Even now, flocks of ducks, fat and plump, covered the bay; snipe of a very large size, and quails were in the large plain in great numbers; in the mountainous tracks of deer and even bears are not unfrequently met with. After the description of the natives, it must be the large black bear.

The natives of Jeddai are in their appearance less effeminate than the inhabitants of Niphon, especially the working classes, where I met with many a strong built, well formed fellow. The higher classes, although in appearance and manner much like all Japanese, seemed to me of somewhat lighter skin, and, notwithstanding their national cunning, many of them had very frank and handsome countenances, especially the chief delegate of the Prince of Matsuyama, a most accomplished, fine looking, gentlemanly fellow of about thirty years.

The climate must be very salubrious, as the presence of many healthy looking old people testified. What a fine refuge would this region be for home squaddies in the Pacific and China Seas during the months of July, August and September, when the typhoons drive ships into harbors where fevers and other diseases by turns attack the crew, and demand a large tribute of health, life and money, not to speak of the vast advantage for our whalers to find within a few days sail, or close by the best fishing ground, an ample supply of wood, water and provisions, in a safe harbor, where damages may be easily repaired, and when perhaps a market for the oil or other articles of trade may be found. Indeed, the ultimate result of this expedition is a great deal above the finest expeditions, and still greater advantages may be derived by a proper management of affairs.

I think Commodore Perry has well deserved the applause of his country and the whole civilized world, by the ability and firmness with which he brought this difficult affair to a happy conclusion.

I expect our fleet will return within a short time to China, and then I will have, perhaps, a little more time to write you in detail.

P. S.—U. S. S. Southampton, Capt. Boyle, will sail within a few days, direct to Washington, to convey the *Esperanza* presents to our country. I cannot enter in a specified description of them, but I am sure they will make a nice show. The ship is deeply loaded with boxes.

ULMAS VS. ULMAS.—The "Know Nothing" Governor authorized the *New-York Courier & Enquirer* to say that he was born in this country. He wrote, also, a "Dear Brother" in this city giving Washington, Del., as his birth place. That is his present account of himself.

On the other hand, we have before us (says the *Albany Evening Journal*) the album of a classmate of Mr. Ulman, which contains the following in that gentleman's own handwriting:

"I AM ALBANY BOY.—With nothing more than a natural and just pride as Albanians in the whereabouts and welfare of persons, we are gratified to see 'one of 'em.' A. Oakley Hall, Esq., the Whig nominee for District-Attorney in the City of New-York."

Some of us remember when there were features, like "em," in the house of "Obadiah & Co." or "Tim Linkinwater" in that of "Cheerily Brothers" in our State Hall. In those times, who ever crossed the threshold of the Controller's Office to pay a land tax without encountering Squire Hall, the Secretary of the State, to look after a land title, without seeing Abraham CARRIST, or of the Treasury, without meeting ABRAHAM OAKLEY?

Well, the Whig candidate for District-Attorney in New-York is a grand-son of the old Treasury Clerk. He was born in Albany, and duly baptized, as was the custom then, by Professor Shaw and his band in our ancient city, he subsequently graduated in the New-York University, and was a law student under Judge Story at Cambridge.

This professionally launched, he set sail at the New-York Ber, where he has been rising to fame and usefulness. He was associated, in friendship and business, with the late District-Attorney, N. B. Hall, Esq., and, we trust, he will be equally true to that Eq. and will, we trust, be equally true to that Eq. Albany Evening Journal.

A FIGHT BETWEEN A CONGRESSMAN AND ONE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The *Albany Evening Journal* gives an account of a fracas which took place in the city of Albany, Saturday week, between the Hon. J. H. Lane, member of Congress from that district, and John B. Vall, Esq., of that place. Lane assailed Vall with a cane in the street, where the latter stood alone in the side. The combatants were separated. The wound was not dangerous.

POTATOES.—This article of food is unreasonably, unnecessarily high in this City. Retailers ask from \$1 1/2 to \$2 a bushel, and not very good; or very honest measure at that; and this is at what they call a reduced price. By the barrel potatoes have been held until quite lately at \$3 \$3 3/4, and the lowest price we have heard named for cheap varieties is \$1 5/8. This is 15c a bushel by the quantity. What is the cause of, or reason for, such prices? This is it. During the drought there was a fair prospect that potatoes would be scarce and consequently high, and the forecasters of the market, a class of men that buy up everything that comes to the City for food, started their agents out into the country to engage all the potatoes that could be found anywhere near the City, and when they could not buy them, induce the holder to put up the price. For weeks every man on his way to market was met on the boat or train with an offer for his potatoes, and if he would not sell them to the speculator, he received such an influence that he asked "the top of the market price" to others. Those who were operating in this line, soon after the fall of rain in September, began to discover that potatoes had not been doing growing; and more than that, the prices which they had inflated would draw supplies from distant points, and then they would be "stuck" in their early purchases. To contract this and keep up prices, we have heard of sundry devices worthy of a niche in the temple that may be erected to perpetuate the "ente tricks" of the cunning operators in the produce market.

Agents have been sent into districts likely to furnish large supplies, to buy crops deliverable at a future day at very high prices. Sometimes a small sum is paid which is to be forfeited if the buyer does not come back by a certain day; sometimes the farmer is told as a great secret, that potatoes are on the decline now—that he has already learnt from other sources—but if he will hold on they will be very high in the winter or spring. Sometimes the operator assures the farmer, particularly if he is an Irish one, that the potato crop in the "old country" is all cut off, and that will keep them high here.

Such are some of the appliances secretly used to keep back the supply of potatoes in the country until those on hand can be worked off at high prices, not for the benefit of the farmer, but the go-between between him and the consumer.

Upon this subject we propose to throw a little light, for the benefit of all parties, except the potato speculators.

In the first place, the story of scarcity in Ireland is all blarney. The supply will be better, in proportion to the present population, than it has been for many years, according to the best information that we can gather. Although smaller in size, the quality is said to be excellent and free from disease. Grain too is abundant, and if potatoes there and here continue at present rates, we may expect to see real Irish potatoes selling in our markets before spring.

Of the crop in this country we have already given considerable information. We repeat, that in districts most affected by drought, the potatoes on dry land were almost wholly destroyed, except some of the latest planted, which merely lived through the dry weather, and are now growing and likely to make a tolerable crop. In the drought-affected regions, all that were planted upon land which always falls in a very wet season, are likely to turn out one of the best crops for years. The rain came just in time to make the tubers grow quick and consequently rich, and so far advanced into the wet season that they escape the rot. We were shown a sample the other day of English pink eyes, grown by Mr. Scheyler of Herkimer County, that were equal to anything we have seen for many years. The few that were exhibited at the State Fair were as healthy, fine looking tubers as we used to exult from the soil of old Connecticut long years before "the rot" had ever been heard of. From the report of every State and County Fair that we have seen, we are led to conclude that if the crop is not a large one, the quality is better than it has been before for several years.

The Hartford Times says: "We have never seen, during the past eight years, such fine potatoes as have appeared in this market the present fall, and the flavor is superior. It has been for years. We note also that the crops are as well as abundant all around us, except in a few isolated cases where there are always failures, owing to soil and cultivation, not to the season."

A friend from Tolland County, 16 miles east of Hartford, stated to us at our Fair that potatoes had not been so good in that county for many years, though all the fields on dry land that were planted early had failed, and before the rain it was feared that the entire crop would be worthless.

A letter from Litchfield says the late potatoes in that county will yield well and are of excellent quality. The Rhode Island papers say there is no disease among the potatoes in that State, and the quality is better than it has been in former years, and from the best information likely to turn out a fair average yield.

In various places in Massachusetts and Vermont potatoes are selling at railroad stations for 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents a bushel. With few exceptions, in all the New-England States, the aggregate yield of a whole town will exceed any former year of late, of good sound potatoes, free from disease, and of that quality, rich quality so common to them in olden times, so that their value for human food is much greater than it has been during the prevalence of the rot.

The Hudson Star says: "Potatoes are coming down in price gradually, and the sound was not dangerous."

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A MONTH LATER INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On the 16th of May, at noon, we were off Cape Terceira-saki, the north-eastern point of Niphon, and entered soon after the Straits of Sangar. Several groups of rocks, partly under water, as well as very strong currents, caused some precautions to be taken, especially as toward sunset a heavy fog obscured the atmosphere. We lay to for the night, and signals with the steam-whistle and fog-bells were given to and answered by the Mississippi. On the 17th, at about 6 o'clock A. M., the weather cleared up; we got under way again, and at 9 o'clock A. M. we got sight of the Maccodonian, Southampton and Vanatia, which had all sailed eight days before, and anchored now in the harbor of Hakodadi. Like Gibraltar, to which it has a very striking resemblance, Hakodadi lies on the foot of a high rock, accessible from all sides but one, toward the land, with which it is connected by a narrow isthmus. North of this extends a spacious bay about five to six miles wide, containing sufficient depth of water and good anchorage for the largest ships, and becoming gradually shallower toward the town, allowing, however, the native vessels to anchor a quarter of a mile from the shore. A sand-bank of unequal depth extends from the town northward, and offers a natural breakwater, so that, under ordinary circumstances, vessels may safely ride at single anchor. A large valley, or rather plain, stretches along the base of the bay, and is in its turn on three sides surrounded by mountains, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet high. Several large and fine brooks and rivers falling into the bay offer good conveniences for manufacturing ships.

Along the shore lay several large and small fishing villages; along the borders of the rivers and brooks are habitations, fields and gardens. The mountains are mostly covered with dense woods, and the peaks covered with snow, which rendered the atmosphere raw and chilly, especially in the morning and the evening, when a peacock was of some service.

The town of Hakodadi is situated, as I mentioned, on the eastern declivity of the hill about 1,200 feet above tide, and contains, I should guess about 5,000 houses and from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The two principal streets run parallel to the shore, one more than a mile in length, and the farther one from the water about thirty feet higher than the other. Most of the rectangular intersecting streets are, on account of the terrain, ascending. The houses are, like all in Japan, of wood, but many of them contain two stories, the lower one being generally used as